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leation wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases sene stamps for that purpose.

#### The President and the South.

We print to-day a letter from a Southern gentleman in which he expresses surprise that here at the North "so little notice has been taken by the papers and people" of a letter of the President expressive of "good feeling" toward the

If there is any such inattention in the North it is because there is nothing new or peculiar in the sentiment toward the South expressed by Mr. ROOSEVELT. Like "good feeling" exists throughout the North, and it extends to the people generally; of ill feeling there is none.

In New York there are thousands of Southerners who know by experience in social, business and professional relations that the feeling toward them is only "good." In this great town we make no distinction between Northerner and Southerner; and nowhere in the Northern States is any man distinguished nor doss he distinguish himself as a "Northerner." He is simply an American.

We have elected many Southerners to office They are free to think and talk and vote as they please. Every opportunity open to any other citizen is open to them, and among those who have best improved their opportunities are our citizens from the South. Southern men in New York are in the foremost ranks of the professions and are conspicuous in business and public life. They are numerous in the choicest clubs and social circles.

People up here, therefore, do not regard expressions of friendly feeling toward the South and toward Southerners as singular, for there is no other feeling in any breast. Mr. ROOSEVELT simply gave fran and manly utterance to a prevailing sentiment

We will merely add that we learn from unimpeachable authority that since the late election there has been an extraordinary change of feeling toward the President in the South, that he has become a hero in Southern eyes, and the policies he represents have won their cordial favor. To this new and prevailing Southern sentiment we call the attention of the Republican leaders in Congress, for it may have consequences of momentous political importance in the not distant future.

## Sailors, Soldiers and Snobs.

Americans are, or believe themselves to be, very fond of the navy. Its record of heroic exploits, its gallantry, et cetera, have endeared it to most of us, except a few professional anti-imperialists.

Or is it just the commissioned officers, the gentlemen with buttons and prosladies worship?

A letter from Hampton Roads printed on account of the cold and the heavy wind, ships lying at the roads, "being almost frozen," applied late at night for rooms. lie that no rooms were vacant. "At another they were informed that it could form of the service." It seems that even the proprietor of "a cheap restaurant" in uniform to come between the wind and his nobility.

We are not to blame the hotel clerks. They obey orders. One of those hotels | years. would seem to be liable civilly for its refusal: and on the score of humanity even petty officers might have been sheltered on a cold night. Even a petty officer is more or less human, we suppose; at ing its relations with the outside world, least sufficiently human to resent this and as an indication of its own strengthexclusion.

Nor do we blame the hotel keepers. They have their own bacon to save. They must consult the feelings of their guests. Could any self-respecting man are very well in their place. They are for the rest of us. Their "heroism" compels tears, especially after dinner; but, bless your soul, they must be taught to to death than that the "uncommon" peo-

ple should be contaminated. The "Bluejacket" who writes our letter

inserts in it this very improper remark: avenue drawing room as in the forecastic of a ship. and those who read this, be they service men or civillans, will bear me out in what I say,"

Now, under the system of appointments by competitive examination, the scholars at Annapolis and West Point are mostly taken from the "common" people. Among the enlisted men in both services there are some men, originally at least, of higher social position than their officers, and there are many men of good education. As a class, the enlisted men are, as our correspondent says, "well educated, smart and selfrespecting." But status is a matter of uniform. We repeat only to censure

\*Bluejacket's \* rather heated questions: "Does a man when he takes the oath and puts on his uniform become disfranchised? Is it the he forever be looked down upon by the general public because he adopted the profession of servother country in the world does such a state of

It is the uniform of honor in poetry or when the wearer dies in battle. Per- The decision, however, it is said, is not a where you will live.

As for other countries, see how TOMMY after the conclusion of the war now being ATKINS is ostracized, driven out of thea- waged in its northern territories a beginres and other public places, despised | ning will be made in the direction of a by his inferiors, kicked from pillar to unification of the currency, preliminary post, and forgiven only when he is on his to the adoption of a gold standard value way to fight or after a victory. Then the of the unit, for the regulation of the formusic halls ring with the glories of the eign commercial exchanges. Whether poor pariah.

Here is no question of discipline and no idiot expectation of equality in the on their own account, can only be surarmy or navy. "Bluejacket" speaks of mised; but the latter supposition is the the attitude of the public, of public treat- more probable, for the Japanese, not ment of soldiers and sailors.

His remarks may suggest one reason why desertions are so numerous, al- interfere. though we are bound to say that the some officers are little bothered with

We abominate the epigram which declares that "every Yankee is at heart a snob"; but if the uniform of an enlisted man is regarded as a "disgrace," not only by the haughty patricians who are able to "stop" at a "first class" hotel for refuses to be "common" and believes that it is "refined," why should an intelligent man care to wear that uniform? Out of it, he, too, is out of the common herd.

called upon to give an opinion.

#### Reciprocity With Newfoundland.

It is now more than probable that the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland will come up for consideracertain proposed modifications it will exert. be ratified and signed.

From a purely commercial point of view the Newfoundland treaty is not a nual exports of the island approximate \$10,000,000. The imports are about \$9,-000,000, of which the United States supplies one-third. Canada's sales follow the United States.

Newfoundland has an area of 42,200 square miles, or a little less than the area late a date as the fiscal year 1903 four- hunt for great criminals. fifths of its total exports were the proda very material increase in the ex- a great number of worthy men would tended by an increase in requirements. After all, is there such a personage means improbable that the imports of 1910 will reach or exceed \$15,000,000.

In 1902 a treaty was drafted by Secretioned by the British authorities. It gives free entrance in the custom houses can merchandise, including agricultural of New York? implements and specified machinery; pects, that the country admires and the bait. In return the island asks a market is paid, whether it goes to HIGHER UP for her fish and for the products of her or to LOWER DOWN. mines. Both countries would gain by in The Sun yesterday told how certain | the passage of the treaty. Thus far it petty officers at Old Point Comfort who, has been blocked, as was the Blaine-Bond treaty of 1890, by the special intercould not reach by steam launches their ests of the New England fisheries. Now, however, we learn that Senator Longe has withdrawn his opposition, and the At one hotel they were put off with the | chances of the ratification of the Hay-Bond treaty are good.

Of course, reciprocity treaties are not accommodate enlisted men in the uni- worth only the value given them by the use which merchants make of them. They are worthless unless supported Norfolk will not permit enlisted men in by the commercial energy of those to whom they present opportunities. The Newfoundland treaty can be made a \$10,000,000 opportunity within a few

> China Rejects the Gold Standard. A recent decision of the Chinese Government is of great importance as touchening national sentiment. It concerns the proposal to change its monetary system which has been urged upon it by

The subject has been examined with or woman consent to stay under the all the closeness and analytical keenness same roof with a petty officer, a "com- characteristic of the Chinese in such mon" sailor or soldier? These persons matters, but the decision was based more particularly on a memorandum drawn paid to drill, and, if necessary, to fight up by the Viceroy TCHANG-TCHI-TONG, the principal among the leaders of the nationalist idea in China. The Vicerov opposed the adoption of a fixed gold know their place. Better that a few standard with great vigor, chiefly on of these "common" persons should freeze national grounds, and the Court has decided to give effect to his advice and conclusions by allowing matters to remain as they are. He represented that, complicated as the present system is, the Chinese people have become so habitblue shirts who are as much at home in a rifth | trated to it in their internal trade that a sudden change to a new system, which would have to be forcibly imposed, could hardly fail to produce such economic confusion that a revolution, dangerous alike to the dynasty and the national independence, would be its probable result. Other considerations relating to the difference between Eastern and Western methods were advanced.

The fact that the Chinese Government has in its different treaties of commerce agreed to clauses engaging it to adopt a gold standard suitable to Chinese conditions would seem to render this decision not to disturb the existing system. or absence of system, a breach of treaty engagements. But obviously the Chinese Government cannot help itself. The anti-foreign sentiment among the people would be greatly aggravated by the com-plete upsetting of the conventional and (5.039.393 cases) than during any previous years, except two-1899 (4.732.135 cases) and 1903 (5.039.393 cases). Therefore it will be seen that, in local values of their currency; and the ing his co ntry! I venture to affirm that in no Government might contend that, as the treaties were made under pressure, it was not able to do otherwise than sub-

scribe to the conditions imposed.

Japanese influence has worked in this matter, or the Chinese have acted solely being economically disturbed by the Chinese decision, may have no reason to

Compared with the other steps taken personal qualities of the officers have a by the Chinese Government, such as great deal to do with these; and that the military organization of the country and the reform of the judiciary, this decision regarding the monetary question is by far the most important of the victories of the nationalist party, and obstacles than heretofore; for during a week or two, but by the public which the latter half of last year the Government was on the point of causing a tael currency to be struck of a stable unit value of 75 cents of our money, with the intention of abolishing the present We don't say that the public does look extraordinary confusion of values which down upon enlisted men. We are not vary from day to day and in different

parts of the empire. Now, in responding to the wakening sense of nationality among its people, it seems to have acquired resolution enough to offer to the pressure of the West a resistance which heretofore it tion at an early date, and that with has not had the will or the strength to

#### Higher Up.

Every citizen of New York will hope matter of great importance. The an- that District Attorney JEROME's present effort to enforce the gambling laws will result in disclosing the identity of that

mysterious personage, HIGHER UP. HIGHER UP has been one of the most closely those of the United States, with talked of individuals in the town for England third on the list, not far be- several years past, and it has been anhind. During recent years there has nounced time and again that he had been been an increasing tendency to purchase trapped. But never yet has HIGHER UP in the American market, and Premier | been caught. He has eluded Police Com-BOND on several occasions has openly missioners, District Attorneys and the expressed his preference for trade with host of volunteer crime and criminal detectives, always and apparently with ease, and he has continued to flourish. Whenever a name has been disclosed

of the State of Pennsylvania. Its popu- it has been that of an individual not lation is now about 225,000. Up to so worth bagging in a really elaborate

What if it should turn out that HIGHER uct of the fisheries; but its very consider- UP was a myth? That there was no able resources in lumber and pulp wood, great, important, all-powerful personslate, iron, copper, pyrites and other age, capable of selling to lawbreakers metals and minerals are now being de- immunity from police interference? One veloped, and there is every reason for of the most picturesque figures would belief that the next few years will see disappear from metropolitan life, and port trade. Naturally, this will be at- have to find a new topic of conversation.

and therefore in imports. It is by no as HIGHER UP? Is there any probability that any single individual exists whose special function it is to receive the hush money and the bribe money which everytary HAY and Premier Bond and sanc- body understands must be paid for the silence and protection of the police by hordes of people who make their living of the island to certain classes of Ameri- by openly violating the laws in the city

Finally, is it necessary to catch HIGHER gives a substantial preference on Ameri- UP in order to break up the infamous can flour, pork, bacon and other items, system? Where the bribe and hush and grants important privileges to money goes may be of curious interest; American fishermen in the matter of but the important point is that the money

# The President and the South.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No doubt the recent advice of THE SUN to the South to disregard criticism is good, as is also your conclusion: "The habit of troubling yourself about what other people think of you is bad." It will benefit us of the South to take the advice, but in the meantime we feel sensibly the good and bad things that are said about is and about our characteristics.

Accordingly, we rejoice over a recent letter sent by the President to a camp of Confederate Veterans at Paris, Tex., in response to a unanimous invitation for him to visit Paris of kindly and friendly feeling on his part that is very gratifying.

The President said in his letter:

If I can arrange the schedule of my trip to San Antonio so that I can stop at Paris I shall most certainty do so, in order to have the pleasure of meeting your camp. On that trip I shall be on my way to San Antonio, where I took part in raising a regiment, most of the members of which had fathers who wore either the blue or gray in the great war. Personally, I had kinamen on both sides. Two of my mother's brothers fought in the Confederate service, one, by the way, served on the Alabama under Admira! Semmes, the father of the wife of that gallant ex-Confederate. Luke Wright, whom I made Governor of the Philippines. was but the other day that I designated the only living grandson of Stonewall Jackson as a cadet at West Point, and have just made J. E. B. Stuart, Jr., Inited States Marshal for the Southern District of Virginia.

It is a surprise that so little notice has been taken by the papers and people of the incident and of the good feeling expressed by the JOHN MARTIN.

# NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

TO THE FOITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The agitation for the reestablishment of the whipping post for wife beaters is a hysterical emotion characteristic of the true reformer. He always goes to extremes.

It is the impulse of every good man to want to thrash a man who whips his wife: but it is hardly good for society to legalize the impulsive acts of aroused and indignant men, no matter how com-mendable may be their emotions or performances. If this policy should be followed in lawmaking, the lynchers who burn negroes at the stake for mistreating white women would have their atroclous acts

Wife beating is not a pleasant thing to think about, but it is as old as civilization. Men beat their wives in royal palaces as well as in bovels, in the mansions of the rich as well as in tenement houses, and if all were put out of the world to-day, in a few years their places would be taken by others. This is not pessimistic. It merely admits the facts. The best way to treat the wife beater is to enforce existing laws against him, or possibly make them stronger or more practical, baying regard for the maintenance of the wife and children while he suffers in prison. But there is no more sense in whipping him than there is in putting him in stocks for other offences or recatablishing the ducking stool for the common soold.

# Export Trade in Shees.

From the Shoe Retailer. Up to last week there were 381,327 less cases of shoes shipped from the Boston market than for the same period of time one year ago. No one wants to be disheartened, however, at this showing, be-cause 1998 was the phenomenal shoemaking year. There were more shoes shipped from Boston last apite of all drawbacks, 1904 was a normal sho

The Usual Arrangement. Spirit of Tax Dodger-But I thought I was going to Heaven.
Imp-Oh yea, that's your legal residence, but here

of his impressions are interesting.

The Author of the Simple Life Relates His Impressions to the Parisians. On the return of M. Charles Wagner to France, after his recent lecture tour in the his investigation into the charges made United States, he was interviewed by a | to the city by the lighting companies by reporter of Le Temps about the things | calling an expert from Chicago to tell about he had seen. The French seem to be much | the conditions prevailing there with regard less familiar with M. Wagner and his book | to public lighting. Henry J. Hemmens, than people in America, for the French journal finds it necessary to prefix to the objected to the examination of the witness interview an explanation of who M. Wagner is and a description of his person.

Speaking of President Roosevelt, M. Wagner said: "On Sept. 26 I reached the White House. The President came to me with arms outstretched. There were four persons only at dinner. Mrs. Roosevelt-West, the President's sister-in-law, who speaks very pure French, had come from New York. 'How sorry I am, M. Wagner,' said the President as we sat down, 'that I could not receive you at my home at Oyster Bay. As an advocate of the simple is a warning to the West that the inva-sion of China, especially by Western as the more strenuous among us do. Then employed to inspect the lamps at night. capital, is about to encounter even greater at once: 'Where are the boys?' 'They have just taken off their shoes after a \$200 a lamp. In 1898 the price charged walk, said some one. 'Make them come, all the same,' said the President.

"I saw two charming little boys of 9 and 11 enter. I said to one of them: 'My dear friend. I must ask you a serious question. When you sleep do you keep your hands wide open or your fists elenched?' The child thought and then said energetically: President laughed heartily; the answer was brief and to the point.

"I had already conveyed to the Chief Magistrate of the United States the personal compliments of which President Loubet had asked me to be the bearer. Then we had by turns in English, in French, in German, a long talk that extended late into the evening, on all sorts of questions relating to public education and to good will between citizens and nations. Several times when I put stress on my scheme of simplified and unified life, the President said to me: 'My dear Mr. Wagner, I cannot tell you enough to what a degree I agree

with your ideal.' "I was greatly interested by Mr. Roose velt's personality. He is one of those men who are on an equality with everybody because they are of all heights; close to the humblest, equal to the greatest. At the same time he remains a true American, representing the best elements of his country. He loves France and pleasure in recalling that he and Mrs. Roosevelt are descendants of a French Huguenot family. What impressed me most in his character, full of energy and decision, was his family affection. ou see,' he said to me, 'the elementary family feelings which are common to us all, are the cornerstone of human societies."

Regarding American audiences M. Wagner said: "For sixty days I talked incessantly, sometimes of the 'Simple Life,' incessantly, sometimes of the 'Simple Life sometimes of France, in clubs, university schools, churches of all denominations and theatres. I shall never forget my impres-sion on finding myself after leaving the train alone facing a new audience, short presentation in a reception room nex the hall. There crowded clergymen of a kinds, very often, too, which delighted me, Catholic priests, then professors, busines men, physicians. It is not for me to te you how the public received me. But th essentially human and binding doctrine contained in my writings created at once among all these men a common ground. We have spent unforgettable hours in fraternizing with the pure substance of humanity, above all barriers of interest, of class and of dogma.

of class and of dogma.

"For instance, I spoke to 2,500 Jews at the Temple Emanu-El synagogue. At St. Paul I had a long talk with Archbishop Ireland, in which his love for France was constantly shown. In frank talks with this patriarch of the standard of of liberal Catholicism, about whom an immense city has grown up within thirty years, and who has the gospels preached in four-teen different languages to as many fragments of nationalities joined together in America, I felt once more that the religion of the heart does not permit exclusions. How often had I had the same impression when talking with priests of a Catholicism bout anathema.

saves itself precisely through those tunate contradictions that are the very gic of life. The enemy has good quali-es, believe me. If life is a fine balance etween contrary forces the logic of in-

tolerance by suppressing contradictions suppresses life.

What do they think of France over there?
Wherever I have gone she was acclaimed. Everywhere I saw nothing but demonstra-tions on behalf of our Republic and of the land which wishes for others all that it wishes for itself. Everywhere the French and American colors were blended, on stages and on galleries, they draped the tables and adorned buttonboles. At Philadelphia, where my comrade and I received honorary doctor's degrees from the university, the immense hall was draped in red, white and hall was draped in red, white and

immense hall was draped in red, white and blue. Not a single American speaker who undertook to present me to an audience failed to pay a warm tribute to France.

"The last incident in my stay gives me great patriotic satisfaction. I delivered a lecture in French, at Mrs. Rooseveit's request, in the parlors of the White House on "Unknown France" before the President and his family, the Ambassador of France and his family, the Ambassador of France and his wife and some hundred others. "I spoke of our laborious and economical people; of the little houses where so much

energy and joyous activity lie concealed; of family life; of the great educational, scientific, humanitarian work that is going on among us; of the action of social pene-tration; of all that is being done silently for the future for more justice and more good will. There is something new there for all strangers who know only our Paris by night and have no idea of the morning

"I shall publish an account of my journey, with all the good and fine things I have seen. It is an immense work. But we must no longer dwell in the marvellous edifices of modern divilization with the souls of troglodytes."

# A Complaint of the Postal Service.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; The fallur o receive a very important letter on account of a slight misdirection in the street number last sum-mer, led me to inquire the cause. I was informed that there had lately been installed in each substation a "master of misdirection" who was appointed from downtown and to whom all such letters were assigned. Formerly the station employees who ew something of their own neighborhoods did torical consequences, was accomplished by a few

Another slight error lately caused a delay of one week in transmitting a letter from 101st street, a dis-tance of twenty-five blocks, although name and Plainly, the "master of misdirection" is not only improving to his work, but is living up to his na

Has No Part in an Anglo-Saxon Quarrel. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a letter rritten you by an Irish-American it was said that England wants Anglo-Americans to rule Irish-Americans and send them to war. England never

said anything like this. She has simply called

Anglo-Saxons to her aid. She has no use for the

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.

If Anglo-Saxons wish to go out to fight for England, by all means let them go. When they gone there will be places open and a chance higher wages. I will fight for my country eeds me, but I have no business to fight for Saxon supremacy, because I am not an Aug Saxon. I never intrude where I am not wanted. NEW YORK, Jan. 13. F. G. KAUPMAN.

His Claim to Fame. From the Topeka Capital. Ames Lapham of Chanute, the only lawyer to Kanses who wears boots, is in town.

Fair Customer-But how about a pocket? Modisto-We will make a hole in your husband's.

haps it is too "common" at other times. intended to be of definite duration, and PASTOR WAGNER ON AMERICA. LIGHT ON THE LIGHT QUESTION. Grout Springs an Expert From Chicago

-825,000 for His Investigation. Comptroller Grout continued yesterday counsel for the New York Edison Company. from Chicago. He argued that the Comptroller was going beyond his jurisdiction. The Comptroller ordered the examination to proceed.

The witness was Edward B. Ellicott, City Electrician of Chicago. He said that in 1903 the cost of maintaining the municipal plant was equal to \$53.54 a lamp for the year. In 1902 the cost a lamp was \$52.55 and in 1901 \$58.52.

On cross-examination by Mr. Hemmens

the witness said that in figuring out this cost nothing was allowed for depreciation, for investment of capital or for taxation. In 1888 Chicago paid the Edison company by the company was \$137.50 a lamp, supplied by underground wires, and \$105 a lamp with overhead wires. The witness said that the city had not only saved over \$300,000, but was the owner of a large

plant in addition.

Comptroller Grout at vesterday's meeting of the Board of Estimate asked for I can't tell, because I am asleep.' The \$25.000 to meet the expenses of the present lighting inquiry and for the establishment in the finance department of a bureau of franchise, a special department which will have the particular care of all matters relating to municipal franchises. Borough President Ahearn asked if the present inquiry would cost \$25,000 and the Comprocles replied that it would not but that the troller replied that it would not, but that th rpose was to establish the nucleus of a neral franchise bureau which would general franchise bureau which would hereafter, as a regular bureau, have the investigation of all matters relating to franchises. He said that he was of the opinion that the city was in all probability not getting its just dues from franchises granted and that he proposed preparing a map of all franchises showing their nature and the obligations of the holders. His and the obligations of the holders. His

and the obligations of the holders. His request was granted.
Supreme Court Justice Marean of Brooklyn expressed doubt yesterday as to his jurisdiction in the contempt proceedings brought by Comptroller Grout against the officers of the New York Edison Company, and put the hearing over until Tuesday. He said he would go on with the hearing if it was shown that he had jurisdiction.

Mayor McClellan said vesterday that he Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he expected to have sent to him early next week the report of the commission he appointed to prepare plans for the building of the proposed municipal electric lighting plant and for the working out of the esti-mated cost of the work. Mr. McClellan said that as soon as he received this report he will present to the Board of Estimate a proposition for the issue of a sufficient a proposition for the issue of a summent amount of bonds to warrant the beginning of the building of the plant. He repeated that it is his intention to go ahead with the project without waiting for action by the Legislature on the bill he has sent to Albany.

#### PAY FOR C. S. COMMISSIONERS. Color Thinks His Colleagues Ought to Get \$5,000 a Year Each.

President Coler of the Municipal Civil Service Commission appealed again yes-terday to the Board of Estimate to place Commissioners Talley and Appleton, his commissioners failey and Appieton, his colleagues, on the list of salaried officials. They now serve without pay. Mr. Coler suggested that they get \$5,000 a year each, but Comptroller Grout thought that \$2,500 ought to be satisfactory. The matter was finally referred to Comptroller Grout and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen.

# THE QUESTION OF RACES.

#### English, Irish, Scotch and Welsh Only Subvarieties of the Same Race.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In discussing your suggestion that England freely grant Irish independence, most of your correspondents take for granted something which is far from being a that is, that the Anglo-Saxon and the Irish Celt represent two entirely distinct racial types.
It is unfortunate that the earlier writers on ethnology should have adopted such terms as Aryan. Teutonic, Latin, Celtic, &c., to designate race af-"I return to France comforted by the sight of what liberty can accomplish. A true democracy can stand contradictions.

Teutonic, Latin, Celtic, &c., to designate race affinities, These words have an application to the stack work for the New science of languages, but they are misleading in York Public Library. The contract was the highest degree as popularly used to designate the highest degree as popularly used to designate races.

The classification and nomenclature of European races have not yet been agreed upon. In fact, it is only a few years since the collection of the truly valuable data was first begun. However, much

has been accomplished, and as a result a few primary conclusions can be stated.

It must be understood that there is, and can be, but one sure method of determining race, and that is through an examination of the man himself, in bone structure and in the fiesh. Tradition, language and even customs lend but little help, and must be entirely discarded when the atructural evidence is at variance therewith.

Remains of an earlier civilization called Celtic are found all over western Europe. Celtic lan-guages are yet spoken in Scotland. Ireland, Wales and in certain districts on the Continent, in par-ticular northwestern France. Whatever may have been the deductions formerly made as to race from these and other cognate facts. It is now known that the so-called Celt of Great Britain and Ireland has no racial kinship whatever with the Celt of Conti-nental Europe. The two represent almost, if not quite, the extremes of European racial types. The relationship of the Irish or Scotch Celt is closer with the Scandinavian, the Spaniard, and strange as it may sound, even with the Esquimau, than

On the other hand, Irish, Welsh, Scotch and Eng-lish cannot be differentiated except as sub-varieties of the same race. There are some differences, or ourse; as, for example, in Iroland we find a greater, and in northern Scotland a less, percentage of nigrescence than is common in England. These differences are trivial as compared with the greater differences which exist as between races sometimes popularly classified as one, as, for example, the Italian race or the German race.

There is no locality in western Europe where a

ours race is found. All are more or less mixed. However, there are three localities in western Europe where in large areas a comparatively pure type is found. These are the Scandinavian peninsula, the Iberian peninsula and the islands of Great Britain and Ireland. In each of these three we have a type comparatively pure and having no close kinship with any type found elsewhere. It is to this fact, in particular, that I wish to call attention. In Great Britain and Ireland we have not only the same type, but a type distinct from any other. The Englishman, the so-called Angio-Saxon, is not closely related to any of the German races, and he is very far removed from most of them, although he speaks a Teutonic language. The Angio-Saxon conquest of England, although it changed its language and had great social and his-terical consequences, was accomplished by a few thousand men and racially produced triling re-sults. So, also, with the Danish and the Norman conquest. We must compare these so-called m grations with the English conquest of India and not with the European conquest of America.

There is no doubt that England has within the

last fifty years received an influx of population of unrelated racial types in a greater number and having a greater possibility of changing its own type than in all its past history, from the beginning of the Christian era.

What has all this to do with Irish independence? Perhaps nothing. But to me it offers food for

thought as to why the English and the Irish, identi-cal in race to a degree not found in France, Ger-many, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Russia, Switzerland or the United States, should be geographically wish to separate into two what is geographically one. W. C. WELLS. and racially one WASHINGTON, Jan. 13

To the Englishman Who Feels Like Kicking Americans.

correspondent "Oxon" feels like kicking an American, won't to I phase ascertain his address, so that some Alacalcale, about "Oxon's" size and weight, might accidentally be on hand? CORNELL New Young Jan. 18.

Foresight. Bocker Sa e il for next summer. The piece on

NEW TRICK TO SELL BOOKS. "National Alumni" of Nothing but the Book

Trade Wants College Subscribers. Inquiry developed the fact yesterday that the "National Alumni," from which college men in this city have been receiving organization of graduates of educational book publishing concern which hopes to work up a clientage among such men. This is the circular;

MY DEAR SIE: Kindly fill out and return the enclosed form for our College Directory. There is no charge or obligation.

The National Alumni is an association in-corporated under the laws of the State of New York, with 300 charter members. Its purpose is to solidify the college interests of America, to publish books for distribution among its members and promote the welfare of the alumni of our colleges. Each member has the cooperative and protective advantages of the association.

Under its auspices there has been evolved

a unique production of great historical im-portance and upon which the most brilliant scholars of this country and Europe have been engaged since the inception of the

Alumni.

Full information will be submitted upon receipt of the enclosed form. Yours very gruly,

JOHN RUDD, Secretary. Charles E. Lipscomb, president of the "National Alumni," told a Sun reporter yesterday that the "unique production of great historical importance" that the concern had evolved was a work in twenty volumes on evente in history, which sold at \$3 a volume. Five volumes have been pub-lished. A biographical directory of college men is to be published some time, and the form sent out with the circular was for the purpose of gathering data for this work. He admitted that the company had no intention of forming a general alumni association, although on the blank sent out were these two quotations:

The plan to bring the scattered alumni of American institutions of learning into closer touch is to be commended.

THEODORE ROSEVELT.

Let the alumni of our various educational institutions, the influential men now prominent in professional and business life, join hands in solidifying the college interests of America.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

#### YOUNG CHILVERS CAN'T CALL. His Fiancee Gave Him a Pass Key, but Her Father is Sustained by Court.

Supreme Court Justice Marean refused in Brooklyn, yesterday, to make permanent an order restraining Frank Woodruff Boyer of 291 Garfield place from interfering false pretences, the indorsement of the with William Chilvers, a young lawyer and the promised husband of his daughter, Miss Adele Boyer, from entering the Garfield place residence and visiting his sweetheart. He took the ground that as the house was the property of Mr. Boyer he had the right to say who should call at the premises and who should not be permises and who should not be permises and defrauded the mill company

the premises and who should not be permitted to enter.

Counsel for Mr. Boyer, in opposing the application for the order, declared that Mrs. Boyer, who is occupying the house with her daughter pending the settlement of all mony in her suit for expression from with her daughter pending the settlement of alimony in her suit for separation from her husband, declared that Lawyer Chilvers was using his privilege to visit the house to carry away certain bundles, at the instance of Mrs. Boyer, and that the husband feared that his property was being removed. Counsel also declared that Mr. Chilvers had attempted to pass as counsel.

moved. Counsel also declared that Mr. Chilvers had attempted to pass as counsel for Mrs. Boyer, and by that means obtain access to the house.

"Mr. Chilvers is not one of Mrs. Boyer's counsel," said J. Stewart Ross, of counsel to Mr. Boyer. "Mr. Boyer has asserted his right to determine who shall enter his house. We have been informed that Mr. house. We have been informed that Mr. Chilvers had been entering with a pass key, given by whom we do not know. He has been coming out with bundles. When taken to a police station he refused to open the bundles to show what he was taking away."

Counsel for Mr. Chilvers said that his client had received the pass key from his fiancée, and that the bundle was one that he had taken to mail for her.

#### HECLA COMPANY PROTESTS. Says Contract for Library Stack Work Was Not Fairly Awarded.

Board of Estimate, to request, on behalf of the Hecla Iron Works, a reconsidera- BICYCLE SQUAD EFFICIENCY. tion of the award of the contract for the erection of the stack work for the New Station House and Head for It-Special awarded to the Snead Iron Works on their bid of \$916,000. The bid of the Hecla com-pany was \$707,000 in one instance and

pany was \$707,000 in one instance and \$737,000 in another.

Mr. Swanstrom asserted that the contract was secured through misrepresentation and suppression of fact. Mr. Grout was of the opinion that it was a matter for the courts to decide, if the contract, as alleged, had been wrongfully awarded.

The matter was referred to the Corporanatter was referred to the Corporation Counsel.

## A Question of Use of Language To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Did you not

surrender too easily the point that the plural predi-cate was erroneous in the sentence "an endices variety of new appliances have been invented and manufactured"? Language is not, the algebra, a system of arbitrary signs: it is a concrete growth. When, therefore, we try to bring it under the rules of absolute logic we find sometimes that the thing cannot be done. Prof. Sweet, in his "Study of Languages, makes the pregnant remark that language is "only

partly rational." Coleridge—a good authority—says that in writing the principles of "universal grammar" should be borne in mind. What is the essential meaning of the sentence to which your correspondent objected? It is this "Appliances in endless variety have been invented." You did not mean that variety has been invented or anything whatever, save appliances. The essen-tial meaning should therefore dominate the con-struction, and you should boldly say "have," and

This is a case in which Luther's advice, "pecca fortiler." comes in. I write because of my shuddering dread of what public school grammars will do with the English language if those who hold a higher point of view do not stand on their rights. W. D. LESUBUR NEW YORK, Jan. 18.

# From the Boston Globe

"At the last March election." said ex-Governor Woodbury of Vermont, "out of 240 towns in Vermont, sixty voted for license and 180 against it, thus showing an overwhelming sentiment in opposition to the rum trade.

"I think that it can be said. in fairness to the law, that there has been a better observance of it in a good many places under the license sys-tem than under the old prohibitory law. In some towns, notably Rutland, where the first vote authorized the saloons, at the second election the people reversed the earlier verdict because of the demoralization that ensued."

#### Wants Pay From the Czar. From the London Chronici Mr. Seddon, the Premier of New Zealand, is

being pestered by a constituent who wants him to collect a little debt of £20,000 from the Czar, re-pested applications to 8t. Petersburg having had no result. It seems that a couple of years ago the applicant solved to his own satisfaction the problem of the determination of sex, and communicated the secret to the Czar. This fact and the recent birth of an heir to the Russian throne he regards as standing in the relation of cause and effect.

### Marriage Not a Failure. Judge Hawn of the Leavenworth County Probate

Court has issued 8.300 marriage licenses and joined 3.100 couples in holy wedlock. This Kansas Judge is credited with having made \$25,000 out of the matrimonial line. He never had any scruples for charging \$5 a couple, including license and ceremony. He always expedited bus! ness. so that couples coming out from Kansas City on the electrics could swart back home by the next

> The microbe knows not how to read The books on "Methods to Succeed"; He can't pronounce his Latin name But, just by sticking to his feed. You bet, he gets there just the same

SPIRITS AND WARM ALE.

Mme. Hegan, Clairveyant, Accused of Prescribing Materially.

"Madame Marie Hogan, clairvoyant," is the sign that appears on the door of an apartment at 213 West Thirty-eight street. circulars about a college directory, is not an | In the personal column of a newspaper persons have been informed that Mme institutions, as might be supposed, but a Hogan would "reveal disease spiritually

and help her client materially." The State Medical Association sent two of its women detectives to see just what this meant. As a consequence the clairvoyant was yesterday a prisoner in the West

Side court.

She offered to go into a trance right in court if they would only let her, but Magistrate Pool thought the exhibition would take too much time and declined.

Mrs. Sadie Reeves, one of the detectives. swore that she went to the clairvoyant's house and asked for a reading. Mme. Hogan, she said, snapped her fingers in the air, closed her eyes and went into the spirit world without the least bit of trouble. When she came to she said; "You think you have the sumatism—that isn't so. It

you have rheumatism—that isn't so. It is an idea. You do have pains in your back, and frequently you get dizzy. What

back, and frequently you get dizzy. What you want is exercise and large quantities of warm pale ale."

"I came for material aid more than for spirit or malt," said Mrs. Reeves. "What else can you do for me?"

Mme. Hogan then produced, the witness said, some tablets, and told her to take them every three hours. Miss Sadie Dyckman, another detective, corroborated Mrs. Reeves's statement.

Mme. Hogan said the detectives were

Mme. Hogan said the detectives were aime. Hogan said the detectives were altogether wrong. She did advertise to give spiritual aid, she said, and material help, but she merely meant that her spiritual advice materially helped her patients.

"I think it wouldn't hurt you to go to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue and let them look you over "said Magistrate Paol them look you over, "said Magistrate Pool.
The woman was held for Special Sessions

#### RULES AGAINST HAMILTON. Must Go Back to Pennsylvania for Trial.

# Says Appellate Division.

John A. Hamilton, who was arrested in April last on an extradition warrant issued by Gov. Odell at the request of Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania, but who obtained his discharge through habeas corpus proceedings, must return to Pennsylvania to stand trial there, under a unanimous decision rendered yesterday by the Appellate Division. Hamilton is charged with procuring on Feb. 4, 1904, by fraud and Sykos Woolen Mill Company of Reynoldsville, Pa., to two promissory notes for \$2,500 each, payable to the order of Charles H. Hamilton & Co. of New York. insolvent and defrauded the mill company

Supreme Court Justice Dugro discharged him on the theory that the Pennsylvania indictment was faulty. The Appellate Division, in remanding Hamilton to the custody of the Police Commissioner for extradition, rules that the apparent insufficiency of the indictment where all the other legal processes have been observed. the other legal processes have been observed does not warrant the discharge of the pris oner. But, in any case, says the court, the indictment appears to have been full

# LAST NIGHT'S DANCES.

#### One of the Most Elaborate Given by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills gave a dance last night at their home. 1 East Sixty-ninth street. Mrs. Mills and her twin daughters. Gladys and Beatrice, received the guests in a salon adorned with white roses. Dancing was in the Louis Quinze ballroom.

Supper was served at midnight in the Colonial dining room. The cotillon afterward was led by F. D. Holbrook Betts. At 3 o'clock a second supper was served. The guests included the best known persons in society.

sons in society.

The third of the Knickerbocker dances for this season was given last night at Del-Not Fairly Awarded.

Ex-Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn appeared yesterday before the Board of Estimate, to request, on behalf

> Broadway Patrol. Commissioner McAdoo is taking steps to centralize the bicycle squad under con mand of Acting Inspector O'Brien, with headquarters at the sub-station at Twentyseventh street and Fifth avenue. The force as disorganized now, the Commissioner says, and can't do its best work. He adds: "I am going to patrol Broadway and Seventh avenue between Forty-seventh street and Fifty-ninth street with bicycle men between 8 and 12 in the morning and 4 and 8 in the evening. I have two men on Broadway to-day. The worst automen on Broadway to-day. mobile accidents happen between 4 and 8 in the evening, when belated dinner parties are hurrying through the streets."

## FRENCH CHARTREUSE BARRED. Can't Be Sold Here Under the Monks' Old

Labels-They Use a New Name. An injunction was granted recently by Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court against the sale in this country of Chartreuse liqueur in bottles with the labels of the Carthusian monks of La Grande Chartreuse France. When the French Government forced the monks of La Grande Chartreuse into extle it also appropriated the labels and trademarks of the Chartreuse liqueur and leased them to a firm of French distillers. The monks contend that the Government did not obtain their secret of manufacturing the liqueur. They are manufacturing the cordial in Tarragona, Spain and selling it as "Liqueur Peres Chartreux

#### KNICKERBOCKER CLUB HOUSE. The Property Is Sold by Adrian and C. O'D Iselin for \$500,000.

The Century Realty Company and John D. Crimmins have purchased from Adrian and C. O'D. Iselin the old Knickerbooker Athletic Club property at Forty-fifth stree and Madison avenue, 125 feet on Forty-fifty

The sale was negotiated by F. de R. Wissman and Louis B. Preston. It has not been decided what disposition the purchasers will make of the property. The building was built for the Manhattan Athletic Club. which failed. Later on it was occupied by the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, which also failed. The building is said to have oost \$700,000.

# SUBWAY PLANKING CAVES IN.

Heavy Truck Goes Through at Broadway and Fulton St.-Tramle Tied Up. Broadway was blocked for half an hour

yesterday from 12:45 o'clock in the afte: noon by a cave-in at Fulton street. A heavily laden truck was going east across Fulton street when the heavy planking covering the subway work gave way and the truck was caught in the opening, blocking the southbound track of the Broadway cars, Some heavy joists were secured and the truck was raised to the street level. Two extra horses we e harnessed to it and thay pulled the truck out.

#### Women to Balse \$50,000 for New Academy The Ladies'Auxillary of the Philharmonio

concerts has decided to raise \$50,000 for the new Academy of Music to be constructed in Brooklyn. When the matter was dis-cussed at the Barnard Club Mrs. Andrew Jacobs of the executive committee read a report on the subject, in which she said "The men of this city have raised \$612,700. They ask us if we can add \$50,000 to the sum. Chicago has completed a music ha of the value of \$600,000, by contribution ranging from \$1 to \$20.

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